### Amusements To-Day. Runnell's Museu - Broadway and St. 45 Marrety's Cith St. Thouter Commo rise Districts. Mac. M. disen Square Christen for Doc of Metrop Stree Careers East Conces

# At the Bottom of It.

One of the greatest political errors which any statesman has ever committed, lies at the bottom of Mr Connaine's present fulnee to secure the support of the Republican Legislature of New York.

This error was not his resignation, although that was something which could not be justified on the grounds be assigned for it. It was not his antagenism toward the Inte Fraudulent Administration, nor toward the Administration of GARFIELD, which he agreed upon at Menter between Gen. tran-PIELD and SIMON CAMERON of Pennsylvanta. Neither was it his lack of courage to prevent the inauguration of the Fraudulent. Administration, Lamentable, grave, and pernichous as that was, Mr. Conners has been guilty of a more pernicious error, of a fault more difficult to forgive.

This error, this fault, this dark and deadly political sin, consists in his acherence to the project of a third term for Gen. GRANT, in deflance and violation of the unwritten law of the American people, of the most sacred and important tradition connected with the Presidency.

Had Mr. Constand chosen to pursue a different course; instead of favoring the unjustifiable ambition of Gen. GRANT, had he employed his brilliant abilities in resisting it like a man and a patriot, there would today be no other citizen of the Empire State so powerful, so honored, and so enviable as

### The Naval Advisory Board.

Judge Hunr, the new head of the navy, must have the credit of doing something which his keen and experienced predecessors, Major Goff and Ancient Mariner THOMPSON, pever thought of.

Of late years Congress has been regularly asked and urged to build a new navy; but whenever that body inquired what sort of a navy it should build, no two experts agreed on the answer. Some wanted iron ships, and some wooden. Some asked for steel vessels, and others for composite. Some recommended light, swift cruisers, while others sighed for Duilios and Dandolos, with impregnable armor and irresistible artillery. Some believed the salvation of the payy to be in steam rams; others discovered it in torpedo boats; and whether the wooden cruiser, the monitor, or the torpedo boat was advocated, the variety of plans proposed for it became bewildering.

Building a new navy under such a confu sion of counsels was as hopeless for Congress as reorganizing the army under a like multiplicity of plans; and the pigeonholing of both subjects has been as sure, each succeeding session, as their introduction.

Observing this fact, Judge HUNT has prepared himself for the traditional duty of demanding a new navy, which he knows is expected of him, by calling together a board of navy officers, whose duty is, in brief, to tell him what sort of a navy to ask Congress for. In this way, it is hoped, any wrangling over opposed theories will be finished beforehand, so that when naval officers are called upon by the committees of Congress, their minds will be made up, and they will pull all together.

This advisory board, which is headed by Rear-Admiral JOHN RODGERS, and includes representatives both of the line and the staff, with a good proportion of navai constructors, has been in session daily for more than a week at Washington. Its members are instructed to advise Judge HUNT as to the number, size, material, motive machinery, armament, and rig of the vessels he is to ask for; and in their general discussions, which are now to give way, until the 1st of October, to sub-committee work on details, they have developed a remarkable degree of harmony. For example, it has already been decided that no composite vessels o any grade shall be recommended; that those of the smallest class should be built wholly of wood, and those of the larger classes wholly of iron or steel, though whether of iron or steel has not yet been definitely determined. They all agreed also on the value of torpedo vessels, and it is believed they agree in fixing on a maximum of six thousand and a minimum of seven hundred tons for unarmored vessels.

But the real difficulties are yet to come If the board should not decide to recommend any steam rams and tronclads, on the ground of their cost, the advocates of these vessels will surely make themselves heard before Congress. In addition there is the all-important question as to who shall build this new fleet. If Government yards are to construct the vessels, the private yards will antagonize the measure, and can show that, in some of its yards, at least, the Government would have to lay out large sums on new plants, before doing a stroke of work upon either steel or iron ships; whereas the private yards stand with their plants ready and paid for, and can begin work at once But if, accordingly, resort is had to private yards, the old scandals connected with be revived, and may deter Congress from doing anything at all.

# Freight Charges on the English Rail-

Ways. It seems from the testimony taken by the Parliamentary committee which is now investigating the freight charges of the English railways, that the rates are higher in England than on the Continent, and much higher than in this country. At this time, wifen the English manufacturers are becoming restive because of foreign competition, this extra burden under which they labor naturally provokes a wide outery. The greater cost of transportation handicaps them in the race for the possession of foreign markets, and goes toward neutraliz-

ing advantages gained in other ways. Witnesses before the committee have shown that English railways, like our own, discriminate in their charges. Where they of transportation, or with rival lines, they pursue the same course to which we have become accustomed in this country. They put down freights, and then do the best they can to make up a profitable average by high, or comparatively high, charges at points where there is no competition. They will also, like our own railroads with great capital use the means in their power to de- most decided opponents generously excrease the efficiency of canala which draw | pressed a rendiness to give the new Adminoff a share of their business and compet i stration a fair trial, and their public acts

portion of the newest and best route between ous hostility or creed.

ratiroads, however, have got control of all, from the pulpit or from the platform. or nearly all, the other canals in the district with which they have connections, and have so managed them that the Warwick and Junction canals are forced to cut down their rates ruinously. Their receipts are now only about a third what they were forty years ago, and an important part of their business is lik ly to be extinguished altogether. The railroads impede traffic on their own canals, and in some cases allow them to get so for out of repair that asylention on them is practically stopped. Their purpose is, of course, to drive off canal compotition. It was testified that the Great Western Rulway Company, for instance, had over five millions of dollars invested in canals, from which the uet revenue last

year was only about \$1,4 m. By such means the English railroads are Able to keep their charges for freight much | Mr. MORTON was ROSCON CONRLING'S can higher than those which provail on the Con- | didate for Secretary of the Treasury, while theat and in this country. It sooms that | only the other day Mr. Janus made a the average rates in Englated for from ore speech in Washington sounding the praises helped to elect on an express understanding | per ton per mile are 1.19 L; for pig iron, 1 2 L; of the same distinguished man, we are rather for other iron, 1.63d.; and for steel rails, 155d. In France, Belgium, Germany, and both has on over to the other side, and at the United States the rates are, on the the goal with which they congratulate his average, 0.554, for fron ore, 0.754, for pluy enemies on their triomph over him. from and 0.784, for manufactured from and Confinent and elsewhere could be obtained, the cost to the manufacturer would be less than one-ball, or about 5:, 2d, per ton. The Shelleld manufacturers must pay 5s, 8d, per ton to get Spanish ore from Huil to Sheffleld; but in Germany it is carried from Rotterdam to Essen, more than double the distance, for 4s. 10d. per ton only. And Herr KRUPP sends his rails from Essea to Rotterdam for 6s. 3d. a ton, while the Sheffield makers are compelled to pay 7s. 6d. for

> Moreover, it is alleged that the English railways directly foster foreign competition by charging less for freight from across the channel than for that shipped in England itself. For instance, the rates for nails from Birmingham to London are 18s. Pl. per ton, while Belgian nails can be sent from Antwerp to Birmingham for 16s. 8d. The steamboat company, of course, gets a portion of the charge on the Antwerp freight, and if the amount were the same as that on private freight, the company would have left as its share only 11s, 1d, for the carriage from London to Birmingham, or 7s. 3d. less than the charge to the home customer. Again, girders are brought from Antwerp to Birmingham, via Hartlepool, for 16s. 8d., but for carrying them back by the same route 19s. 2d. is charged.

> We have given only a few of the instances where the discrimination in freight charges is complained of as injurious to English interests. They are sufficient to show, however, that there is good ground for the outery which has led to the Parliamentary inquiry now in progress. And yet where the remedy is to be found, unless the charges exceed those allowed by law, it is hard to say. The companies exact all they can legally get, so long as their charges are not so great as to injure their business, and they cut rates when they must do it in order to obtain freight. Moreover, even though their charges are higher than those prevalent on the Continent, their average dividend is somewhat less than that on the foreign railways. This is because their capital is much heavier, their roads having been built wholly without State aid, and having been constructed in the most expensive manner.

# Silly Doctrines.

The third Sunday after the attack on the President's life was chosen for a violent tian Church at Washington, commonly known as Campbellite, which the family of Gen. GARFIELD attend, and of which he himself was once an occasional preacher. The following citations will give a general idea of this passionate speech in those particulars which most concern the public:

"The second tendency of the times which I would no ice is a freedom of specch and of the press in the cri cism of public men, which has degenerated into a vigious I dangerous Leense. To sit high, in our time, is to be led about. The very course of some of our papers is such as to inflame men like Geirsau to do such deeds as his, and to think the medves heroes and martyrs in doing them. The air of all the cities of the land, the air of this very city for the past two months, has had much of this very criticism desting about. No public man, no man omsected with any of the great measures that affect criety, is take so long as these vicious, unscripulous, and diameless attacks are made. Menought to be made to know that they are responsible for what they say, to what they write, for what they print when it is sliked at the leaders of the people, and especially at the great head and heart of the nation.

Had there been no Stalwart contest against the prerogatives of the Executive, there would have been no such assault on the President's life. Gurran's crime is out the terrible product of the victous, shameless, bitter allaminators attacks indulged in persestoutly by those who have only personal ends to serve, and who were diseasisfied with Executive action, not because it offected the interests of the country, but because it was not in ac-

What we want in this country is the law of Old Engand, that makes the attempt to commit crime, crime the sovereign head of the nation as treason, punishable

These sentiments are the echoes of utterances from other quarters, since the perpetration of GUITEAU's crime. The advocates of strong government, of class divisions, and of an imperial Executive, have seized upon this epportunity to urge doctrines entirely opposed to republican instiformer swindling of the Government will tutions. They demand, as this political parson does, that free speech and a free press shall be muzzled; that corruption and plunder and jobbery and venal combinations shall not be exposed or criticised in "high places," and that the discharge of this duty

to the public shall be treated as a crime. They would like to have the Alien and Sedition laws of 1798 revived in all their detestable vigor. The pleas that are urged now against freedom of speech and freedom of the press, were pressed eighty-three years ago, when the Administration of Jones Adams and its supporters in Congress were severely criticised for obnoxious measures and opinions.

Happily there is no difference of law in this country, for the President or for the workingman. It is the fundamental principle of the Constitution that there shall be no distinction. If the press be licentious, as is charged, the law affords abundant remedy for the injured party. If crime be commitare forced to compete with other methods | ted in any form, the law prescribes the mode of trial, and of punishment upon conviction. Shocking as was the act of Guithau, he must be treated like any other criminal.

No President ever entered office with a better welcome than Gen. GARFIELD received on the 4th of March. Coming as he did with an unquestioned title to the office, after a man whose title was franchilent, his them to lower their charges in consequence. | conformed to that profession. His recent For instance, the Warwick and Birming- affliction has called out universal sympaham Canal and the Junction Canal form a | thy, rising above section or party, or previ-

South Staffordshire and London, and at one | The time is badiv chosen for the demon of

time they enjoyed a profitable traffic. The discord to disturb this Christian feeling,

### Turning Against Him.

Among the messages of congratulation adoressed to Mr. WARNER MILLER on oceasien of his election as Senator, two have been published which cannot be read without a certain sonse of the transitory nature of earthly glory;

"Newson Wangen William He known your no tion at United States Something traded he was a your no tion at United States Somethin Aleeps heartised congratules

" Liver P. Monrois " Bonn. We sail on Welneslay,

"Wantingray, ik to, July 17. To Secular V amore Meann, Herbins "Accept the warmest congratulations of Mrs. James and misself on year transplant electron." T. L. James."

When we remember that born these gentlemen belonged to the Cld Guard, and that sh cked by the promptness with which they

Can it be that Mesers, Mosron and James steel. Again, the average expense in Great | are pay feir weather friends, who make a Britain for the transportation of the raw great show of affection when all is presperunderlat required for the manu acture of a | ous, but in adversity and storm slink over ton of pig from is 10s. 15d. If rates propor- to the opposing camp, where for the time themate to those which are charged on the being the rations are richer and the pay lauther? And if BLAINE and GARFIELD, the present idels of their a termion, should by a turn of political fortune be brought into a state of inability to confer offices and honors, so called, would they turn against them with equal readiness to pay homago to some new dispenser of spoils?

But we are glad to believe that, whatever else may happen, there is one Stalwart who will never forsake his flag or his triend. We mean Gen. Unvsses S. Grant, and we say it to his credit. He will never send any flattering telegrams to WARSER MILLER.

With the departure of the Point Barrow expedition the last of the five Arctic exploring parties organized this year by the Government is away on its mission. These expeditions consist of the Rodgers, under Lieut, Brinn; the Alliance, under Commander Wanteron; the Corwin, under Capt. Hoopun: the Proteus, under Lieut, GREERY; the Golden Fleece, under Lieut, Ray. The Rodgers and the Corwin are to search for the Jeannette in the Behring's Straits region, and the Alliance around Spitzbergen. The Proteus and the Golden Fleece simply carry out two colonies to establish permanent Arctic signal stations, the former at Lady Franklin Day, and the latter at Point Barrow. It would be odd if the Jeannette should give the slip to all these sourchers and observers, and herself bring back the first news of her wanderings.

The Creeks and Cherekees have just given evidence of reaching an additional stage in their progress toward the white man's form of civilization. They now have not only annual elections, but preliminary caucuses and nominating conventions, with barbecues, whiskey, free fights, and other concomitants of the most modern politics. Seven dead and a score of wounded attest the vigor of the recent fight at the nominating convention in Greenleaf. It is difficult to see how anybody can deny that these Indians are fitting themselves in the regular

The victory just gained by the Arequipa garrison over the forces of the Caldenon Government will probably prove unfortunate for Peru, since it will encourage PIRROLA's plan of guerrilla operations and thus the country after having been exhausted by a foreign war, may find a civil war added to her calamities

SITTING BULL, after having terrifled the country for years, is now in a wretched plight. and coming in to surrender. He should have done this while powerful enough to make terms. instead of waiting until forced to surrender almost at discretion.

During the intense cold of last winter people were accustomed to find consolation in the thought that the ice companies could have no reason for advancing the price of ice this year. They forgot that the companies could advance the price without any reason; and now in midsummer they have learned this fact.

The case of the English actor who was arrested yesterday for impersonating a venerable beggar has a pathetic side to it, for it appears that the man's story is true, and that he was really destitute and without means of bettering his condition. It does not appear that he did more than disguise himself as an old man, sing a song in a quavering voice, and take whatever alms were given him. He thus received twentyseven cents. There are a good many professional beggars in town who make much more than this out of the charitable public daily, and are unmolested. HENRY F. FAIRWEATHER, the needy actor, goes to prison for six months for his amateurish attempt at begging.

London and Paris are now in distress for the lack of an adequate water supply. Gov. Connect called attention to European cities, in his late veto of the new Aqueduct bill, as showing that New York used too much water. Probably some European cities just now do not consider themselves such models to follow, in this respect, as the Governor would represent them to be.

The summer trotting meeting which has just opened at the Chicago Driving Park, with 185 entries, over \$40,000 in prizes, and such racers as Maud S., St. Julien, Sorrel Dan, and Hopeful in attendance, should be a famous one, Of course its central interest will be the endeavor of Maud S, and St, Julien to beat each fixed for the close of the week, will attract attention throughout the country.

To lock the stable door even after the horse is stolen may be good policy if other horses are to occupy the stable. So it is not too late for Brewer HUPPERT, whose dollars were stolen the other day, to set about devising some plan whereby the pleasing profits of his lager beer may be safely transported from his brewery to the bank. To be sure, \$9,600 is a big price for the privilege of having built a burglar-proof safe on whoels, but if it answers the purpose it may be cheap in the long run. It will undoubtedly be cheap to the moneyed men who profit by Brower Ruppunt's experience.

It should not be forgotten that Mr. Wile-LIAM GALE yesterday completed three weeks of his proposed six weeks' task, in which he is to walk 6,000 quarter miles in 6,000 consecutive periods of ten minutes. That is, he is said to have done so. There is no way of knowing this to be a fact save by GALE's own statement and the testimony of the police, who say that it is a square walk. Whother it is or not, Mr. Gath is getting very little money by it, and less giory.

THE SUN crossed the million line for the first lay, 6th, and was 133,002. This extraordingry of

From lent - Manu Felegraph and Messenger. Our usually well-informed contemporary takes a mistake. As far back as the week endag Feb. 14, 1876, THE SUN "crossed the million line," and has crossed it unnumbered times since until it has got to be an old story. Nor was the circulation of July 3 the highest ever reached, for on Nov. 8, 1876, 218,720 copies of THE Sun were printed and soid

THE TRIUMPH OF BLAINE,

Washingron, July 18. The thing has come to pase! The scramble is for front seats while he directs the ceremonies.

Only Grant and Conkling must stay on the his, The divorcement bown in the Administration, otherwise the President-Secretary, and able. The outlawed Stalwaria nay take whattation of over returning. Hermiter peace and barmony are to reign, with entire authorisation to Mr. Blaine. No questions must be asked. It | the in reasonable probability exists that before is enough for the Siniwarts to submit and take | long steps will be taken looking toward going their coances. These will be according to their earn ity for usafulness to the Administration. For such there are favors in store. They are all branded, an . Mr. States keeps the record, Let the Etalwarts of a ve the brands. In the house of the master of veremonies are

many rooms, that is, offices, yet to be given to must fall in at the rear, and bide their time. The Republican newspaper here, whereof editor, falls into line like a veteran. It knows when the tide has turned, "Onlivion of past differences" is the burden of its song. And it sings over so sweetly! "The President can rely on all Republicans of principle" is the touching refrain. Of course, no one cares a figfor the spoils. Everybody is willing to die " for principles." All faces are turned toward the

sun now, with none so devout as the newly re-

cruited Stalwarts.

All this, with Roscoe Conkling counted out! Conkling's strength in this his aunrome mement-if he only knew it-is his exceptional purity as a public man. Strange, indeed, the rarity should be so noticeable! The general public, without party distinction, has heard 'ceased to take an interest in politics." Unlike the almost uniform course of experience, the ate has not aliensted others than those who as it may at first seem, has attached him all the more strong y to friends of sense and discrimination. It is a misfortune, and this with friends indeed only caments the relation, If Roscoe Conkling only will do it, he can to-day be a power he has never yet been. Mr. Clay, whom in some things he much resembles, was a candidate for the Presidency twenty years after the possibilities ceased. The strength of Mr. Conkling is in the fact that he is not and never was a prominent Presidential aspirant. In this respect he is behind the people,

Tens of thousands of the better class American citizens feel an added interest to-day in Mr. Conkling's decision whether or not he will submit to be eliminated by the Secretary-President from participation in public affairs. The list of those whom the better classes would be glad to trust in high places is not long, and this interest is naturally intensified when it is understood that Mr. Conkling expresses a lack of interest in polities, if that means an intention to participate no further in public concerns It is true that Mr. Binine possesses the spells, but who, after all, is most honored by thoughtful men, he or Roscoe Conkling? Compare Conkling's record with Blaine's !

### PROVIDING FOR THEIR PAMILIES.

WASHINGTON, July 18 .- Secretary Hunt is not pleased with the criticisms of the press upon the appointment of his sons to office. Though that practice is specially forbidden in all the departments, he doubtless thinks that members of the Cabinet and other highly salaried officials are privileged characters, and exempt from the rules that apply to the taxpayers, who have to support these protentions place holders. Mr. Hunt found that Ancient Mariner Thompson had billeted two sons on the naval establishment, and he thought that a noble example to imitate when these sons resigned, it being sure they would not be retained while Hunt had sons to take their sinecures.

All through the public service this system of nepotism is taking deep root. Particular fam- recede from their pretensions. illes seem to consider themselves anointed for order will be Dorsey. But if there office, and success has made them arrogant and is failure to convict Brady, will intolerant toward others who seek to share in the dovernment go ahead? Rulings as to the profitable privileges which they have enjoyed through Administrations of opposing politics It is notorious, despite the regulation forbidding more than one member of a family to hold think Dorsey's case is worse than Brady's, and office, that there are scattered through the departments as many as three, four, five, and even six members of the same family, some of them disguised under different names. They are protected by mysterious influences, and no efort is made to enforce the rule.

When, for the benefit of his own household, a member of the Cabinet openly defles the rule which it is his duty to see observed, its moral value is wholly destroyed, and his exemption becomes an encouragement to its violation by others. One of the instacts of the President before the attempted assassination was to appoint Mr. Blaine's son Third Assistant Secretary of State. To bring this about, Mr. Payson, the incumbent of that office, and son-in-law of Gen. Cadwallader C. Washburn of Minnesota was transferred to Denmark as Charge d'Affaires.

It will be said Mr. Seward's son was an pointed Assistant Secretary, and therefore the precedent is good for Mr. Blaine. There is no real analogy between the two cases when practically considered. The country was engaged in a terrible civil war, with the most delicate foreign relations, when Mr. F. W. Seward was made Assistant Secretary, to relieve his father from some of the extraordinary burdens of the department, and to share in confidences of the utmost importance, at a time when distrust was in the very atmosphere of Washington. There was no Third Assistant then, and the clerical force was far less than it is now, when nearly the whole business is common routine, and there is hardly a ripple on the surface of our foreign relations.

The army and navy registers show a succession of familiar names, extending back for two generations. Nearly all the Presidential another and to beat the record; and this effort, pointments to West Point and Annapolis are sons of former officers in one or the other of these two arms of the military service.

# What the Balf Breeds Have Bone.

For nearly two months the Half Breed Reublicans at Albany have had the apportunity of a gen-ration in New York politics. They have used it to elect as Senator one man known not to be no for the Senate and they are endeavaring to scoure the election of another man for whom a better at logy can be made, but for whom an apology is necessary, a man distinctly falaw the standard of the Senators whom New York State

Nor is it coough to be told that Miller's election "means the downtall of the boss is sinces. The "boss hostness" consists in nominating unit men and installed on their election, not because they will make good Senators or Representatives, but because they are usual to the part of will give the Decouponts fix or take core of the rule rigadiers. This is the essence of the "cone business, and it is on one grounds that Miller's election has been ured. The centest at Albany has had much that was ismoralizing, but it has had nothing worse than the realizes with which good men have glower and con-dened machine practices new that a machine is being run against an ex boss. The electrica of men not fit to represent a great State in the Federal Secate is a public alamity, and it should be dealt with according to

# Scusible Governor Long.

Goy. Long attended a union picule of different edgious eccetional faland Grove, Attractor, yearlighter dinner he made a half-hour a speech, in w onk occasion to say that he disapproved of the gut that resident tiarfight's family. He thought that not Executive, whether of the nation or of a State should accept a gift from a favored law, because it would have a tendency to place the Executive under some oblication to the giver. "Should the President die." said day Long, "which fied furbid, the people of the whole country, from ocean to ocean, through all the different strata of society, the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the learned and the unlearned, would contribute with an upweed dested spontanears of sentiment in their means to raise a sufficient sum of money to make his family in the self-ci.

WILL THE STAR ROUTE CASES DE TRIED?

WASHINGTON, July 19 .- As the recovery of the President has grown more and more probin Blaine's synagogue, Blaine doesn't care a fig able, affairs have assumed their accustomed how they manned it so long as they come in, I channels. Among the first things to come to mind their ways hereafter, and keep their piace | the surface is the Star route prosecution. The over so many times repeated notice that the Government is ready to go before the Grand outside. What they do there is no concern of Jury with certain leading cases has been repeated two or three times within as many days. It is probable that it is ready, and that as soon as Grant-Coakling, is abselve and unquestions | the jury is willing the business will begin. Perhaps it will be as soon as a week, when the first ever coarse they planse. Who yer proposes to case will be presented; yet nothing may be done go with them count go new, and with no expus- for a month or six weeks. It is to be presumed now that the present notice of readiness is better grounded than those given out before, and

A considerable number of star contractors, and others connected with the business more or less and in different ways, are here. have been here ever since the pot began to boil. One is crude asturally drawn to the conclusion that if the Government falls to get the kind and the faithful. But to the empalie only. Others | amount of testimony it wants, it will be its own fault. These Star people are not all of one way of thinking or acting. Some of them have had Gen. Brady is the owner and Col. Gorham the a hard experience to relate. Very few have made any money; none, so far as can be ascertained, who have been doing the work of carrying the mails confess to fortunes made therefrom. A great deal of money has undeniably been spent, but not all of it has gone into the pockets of actual contractors. There have been numerous sharers. Just who they are, how they became so, and to what extent, will constitute the most interesting part of the inquiry. Should there be a free delivery of experience, although most people have made up their minds to be astonished at nothing, there will be an arresting of attention, to say the very least. Whether it will be made out that the game has been one of conspiracy to defraud the Government or to cheat one another, may with no satisfaction that Roscoe Conkling has be a question. That there has been a great deal of cheating one another is undeniable. But that is a question for trying which the suits error be committed in resigning from the Son- | were not primarily commenced. Under the are friends only when the object of their friends, come out. A conspiracy to defraud the Govship is in the ascendant. The mistake, strange | ernment ought not to be hard to make out if even a small part of what is told is sworn to and admitted in evidence.

There are very few of these gentlemen

who do not feel that in one way and another they are in a corner. One class, and a considerable one, are suffering financially, either from the action of the Department or from actually low rates at which they have been doing the work, or from other causes; any way they are supplicants for relief from the Government. It may be that on this account some are more willing witnesses than they otherwise otherwise would have escaped their memory. Nearly all these are willing to become witnesses, or not, according to circumstances. And there is another class of persons watching for an opportunity to ring in somewhere, on which side does not much matter. It was so in prosecuting the whiskey cases in Grant's time, when the air was filled with scandals, and when there were comparatively few convictions. That experience is now referred to as proving the danger of relying on this description of witnesses. They may secure indictments, but are not safe to rely on for conviction. Hence, it is believed, the President's determination in favor of rejecting this class of witnesses, and depending on "record evidence" for indictments and convictions. And the prosecuting officers now

say they have enough of it for their purposes. It is not improbable that Brady and Dorsey will be selected to begin with, and in the order named. Around Brady is supposed to revolve the constellation of lesser lights constituting the Star system of offenders. If he cannot be convicted, who can? Very properly, therefore, Mr. Brady is to be taken first, and Mr. Brady is understood to say: "Go ahead, gentlemen; do your worst. I am ready, and have been all the while. You boasted you were, but when brought to the test you confessed you were not. Cense bragging and come to action, and do it soon, oo!" This is Mr. Brady's style. enough, it now seems, be gratified; that is, if those acting for the Government do not again admissibility of testimony in the initial case will settle much as to the others; and in this way they may virtually all be settled. Some he is understood to be less deflant, though not altogether wanting in confidence that he will come out right. The Attorney-General is understood to express not the slightest doubt of is ability to convict the man from Arkansas.

Among the Star people opinions seem to gen erally agree that none of the large men will be "It will be some poor devil of a felon who will be sent to the penitentiary, said a Star of considerable magnitude, and a firm believer in the stealing; "and that will be about the whole of it."

One thing is certain: if, when the cases are tried, the ruling of the Court admits of a general washing of the linen of the Star people, the public will have enough of it. It is asserted that there exist conflicting purposes in this regard, and that probabilities are against the free fight which some on both sides profess to desire. I would be almost willing to go to the penitendary," said one of the ousted contractors, "if everything could come out. The only way to have justice done is to let everybody tell all he knows. If nobody was sent to the penitentiary, the public would know how many deserved it." My friend," said an old stager who had been a istener, " if everybody should tell all he knows about everybody else, and if judgment were to be rendered on them, what part, do you suppose, the penitentiary would hold of those who deserve to be sent there? I don't mean the Star Jusiness exclusively. Take the Government departments generally, and going right through the whole of them. It is all the same."

The New Hampshire lower House has refused to deprive its piembers of free railroad passes. The vote of 170 to 35 in favor of indefinitely postponing a bit prohibiting the alone of the railroad power is a measure those New Hampshire legislators wish to remain under chigations to the railreads. (If course, as they receive ready passes outstling them to travel free over all the called the State, they are bound to do something in ecturn for the compliment. They can only do this in their legislative scats in approving or deleating hills at ecting the interests of railroads, ast as those corpora Any counter of a Legislature who accepts a free railroad tes is thenceforth to be counted among the defenders of lose corporate as egainst the last demands of the peoare in relation to rearrands are now watched they will

be found to verify our statement.

It can only be said that free passes no further in New lampshire than in New York. Senators and Assem he five canal resolutions. None but the confidentia offy and the recipients know the solid terms on which the atrocionalization was obtained. These are dead secrets. We can only dees at them. They are matters or faith and not of demonstration. It is only when some Legislature flatly votes meaned cancelling its free passes that we can't a clear ginuse of the profound abyes of corruption into which Legislatures are so reali-is plunged by the callroad power.

# Fortunate Sarah.

Sarah Bernhardt gave me a succinct account her financial position the other highs while driving ne to the theatre in her handsome brougham. She has of the avenue in the assessment recognism. One has obtain a cash, asfort attended in the best semantics has \$8.000 worth of works of art in her two houses, than \$8.000 worth of partial is an average tomally to red. That for me artist and in an exceptionally to red.

### True to his Duty. At last is a Senator chosen.

And the people the dose trust gulp, They know he will stick to his duty-At least to his duty on pulp.

THE WAR IN PASSENGER RATES.

How the Scalpers Force the Fighting-The The regular agents of all the railroad lines were selling tickets to Chicago yesterday for \$9, to Cincinnati for the same, and to St. Louis for \$15.25, the prices to which the Central Railroad had forced them down on Monday afternoon. The impression prevailed that tickets to Chicago were likely to go down to \$5 before the war would end. A report was current that Pray lent Jewett of the New York. Lake Brie and Western Railroad, Chairman of the Association of Railroad Presidents, had called a meeting of the association to be held vesterday, but he was not fo the city, and confirmation of the report could not be obtained

from any source. The scalpers are said to have ample facilities for getting tickets afforded them by the Erie and by the Baltimore and Ohio lines, which are in this way underselling the New York Central. The Pennsylvania line is aiding the New York Control so far as a refusal to nell to ticket scalpers can aid it. One scalper boasts that he bas sold \$75,000 worth of tickets to the West

bas sold \$75,000 worth of rickets to the West Since the war beran.

The rates from Cricago to New York yesterday were \$13. The present trouble has no effect on rates either west bound or east bound beyond the Mississuppi River.

The ticket offices both of the companies and of the scalpers are throughd with buyers, and the prices of the scalpers are yet kept lower than those of the scalpers are yet kept lower than those of the regular agents. Yesterday the scalpers sold tickets to Chicago for \$9 aid day; to Cincinnai for \$7.50, and to St. Louis for \$14.50. A grance at the persons ranges in front of the counters shows that others besides commercial travelers are taking advantage of the reduced rates. reed rates.
I thought I could not get a better time to go

"I thought I could not get a better time to go out to see my daughter," said an old gentleman with a smiling face to a teket seller.

"I struck me a countle of days ago," said another man, "that if I had any reason to go West, now was the time to go, and when I came to think it over I found that I had business there that I ought to have looked at and settled up two years ago."

A large number of school teachers, clerks, mochanics, and others are giving themselves the treat of a visit to Western triends by way of a vacation, while many persons are going West in their vacation time mersy to see Chicago. Tickots are issued for three days. If a man is going to Buffalo he is allowed by a scalper to save a dollar or two in this way. He buys a ticket to Cabrago, and pays for it, but when he gets to Buffalo he visits the office and a scalper there, to whom his has been directed by the New York scalper, and to him sells the remnant of twelve hours in which to result he remnant. The rates from Buffalo are regular, and thus considerable profit is made, in spite of some losses arising from inability to sell thegets in the limited time at the scalper's disposal. The scalper's manage in some cases to give travelers a longer time in which to reach Chicago than the regular ticket agents do. This is done by the use of excursion tickets.

### MAYOR MURPHY'S TRIAL

Accused of Malfensance for Suspending a Official who Neglected his Buty.

Troy, July 19 .- Judge Cadman of Columbia County, the Commissioner appointed by Gov. Cornell to take evidence on the charge of maleasance in office preferred against the Hon. Elward Murphy, Jr., Mayor of this city, by Eilsha W. Hydorn, one of the Republican Police Commissioners, opened his court in the District Attorney's office to-day, but owing to the interest manifested in the case an adjournment was had to the Court House. The proceedings against the Mayor were taken on account of his alleged illegal act in suspending Commissioner Hydorn at the assembling of the Police Commissioners to organ-ize a new police force in accordance with the provisions of one of the many nonpartisan Troy police bilis passed by the present Legislature. The suspension placed the Democratic Commissioners in the majority, and they organized the force which is now doing duty. Hydorn was ex-officio a member of the Board of Excise, of which he was also treasurer, and under the provisions of the act it was his duty to make monthly payments of all city moneys received to the Chamberlain. This he failed to do, and by virtue of the power vested in the Mayor to suspend any city official for neglect of duty, Mr. Murphy suspended Hydorn.

Several witnesses were examined to-day. The first, John Magrill, Mr. Hydorn's Republican associate, teerified that when Hydorn ascertained the cause of the suspension he requested the witness to loan him a small amount to make up the alleged defeiency, some \$400, and that witness did so. City Chamberlain Church deposed that for several months prior to the date of suspension Mr. Hydorn had paid no money into the City Treasury. The hearing was then adjourned until to-morrow.

Mayor Murphy, who is one of the most prominent Tilden Democrats in this section of the State, is now serving his fourth term, and whenever he has been a candidate he has been elected by overwheiming majorities. The bester class of citizens and all impartial residents look peratic Commissioners in the majority, and they

ed by overwhelming majorities. The better class of cutzens and all impartial residents look upon the trial as a political persecution.

# TWO NEW BISHOPS.

The Diocese of Newark Bivided-Pather O'Farrell Mishop of Trenton.

A cable despatch to the New York Free man's Journal announces that the diocese of Newark has been divided, and the Rev. W. M. Wigge, the pastor of St. Vincent's, in Madison. has been appointed a Bishop. A new diocese has been erected called the Diocese of Trenton and the Rev. M. J. O'Farrell, paster of St Peter's Church, Barciay street, this city, has been appointed Bishop of Trenton.

Father O'Farrell has been connected with St. Peter's since 1869. He began as assistant, and Peter's since 1869. He began as assistant, and was made pastor in 1873. He was bern in 1832 at Limerick, and belongs to a family that has given many sons to the Church. He began his studies at the Ali Hallows Missionary College in 1848, and commisted them at the seminary of St. Sulpice. Paris, and received deacon's orders. He was origined a priest in 1855. He eccupied the chair of dogmatic theology at St. Sulpice for one year. Then he went to Montreal, and was for several years one of the theological faculty in the seminary of that city. From Montreal he came to New York, where he has been specially distinguished for his zeal in behalf of Roman Catholic schools.

### A New Way of Preserving Pruit. From the Alta California

A great deal of fruit is being shipped East from Sacramento. The amount is much larger than at this time last year. Among the shipmonts has been a car load of assorted fruit, put up in the Diota packing, a recently patented process. The Smean Republican says that the preservative agent is carbonized wheat bran, and that by it fresh fruit is preserved from decay, so that it can be shipped East by slow freight and sold off as the emand is made for it without being compelled to sacrates it for fear of loss. The car load shipped goes to Philadelphia. It contains grapes, plums, peaches, apricuts, &c., and goes as rast freight, though bereafter it is the plan to ship by slow freight, as it will reduce the charges ver one half, or from \$1,100 to \$500 a car load to No. ork. If fruit can be packed in this inexpensive manner, and preserved indefinitely and shipped anywhere, the business will develop. "Fresh peaches at Christmas and grapes at midwinter" are very alluring, and Mr. Dietz says that they may be had by simply packing then

# The House of Detention

If you chance to be rebbed, my poor friend, Your trouble you never should mention, Unless you are auxious to find A home in the House of Detention. You may never have heard of that home

As the place where the city confines The fools who are robbed or garreted. The rascal walks off on his bail, So free and untram relied and felly: His victim is shut in a cell,

To calculy reflect on his felly. While one moves about as his case, With in wyers in plenty to aid him. The other he wails his hard fate.

And curses the tongue that belrayed him. The stranger, the friendless, the poor, Must shun the sad lot of a witness, Or soon he will gruinble in vain

At things as they are and their fitness. If exer he changes to mass His watch or the eash in his pocket. he best thing to do is at once To slide out of town like a rocket.

It be happens to witness a crime To his home he should run like a rabbit. Or the days will be dreary indo-

In the cell that he soon will mitable Much better than pounds of a curs is always an other of prevention; so bund, and be dear, and be dumb-

Keep out of the House of Detention.

You may escape all danger from attacks of Diagram proximing courself with Dr. Jayon & Carn-su oid remedy, and currely sale - ide.

-All Shakespeare's English historical plays are to be performed at Munich turthe autumn.

The value of the French fleet in 1872 was

estimated at \$40,428,000, and in 1880 it had increased a \$94,320,000. -Most of the tens in London within the

last few weeks have been packed in maves of "Endym-ion," which have been given away by the publishers -The Earl of Rosebery, at his rent audit. remitted fitteen per cent, on the half year's renteduc at Lady Day from the tenants on his estates at Menumers -The Japanese Government has appointed special Commissioner to study the subject of cremation

and he is now investigating the merits of the Italian -The Jonish Messenger says: "It is a notecorthy fact that the Landon rasidence for many years of the late Charles Dickens, Tavistock House, is not

-The mother of the Sultan Abdul Aziz me addressed a letter to the Sultan Abdul Hamol thans for him for having revenged her see and purified agname and dynasty from the state of somete.

- A writer in a London paper says; "I once aboutshed burs in a hourse where they swarmed thes Every interaction between timbers I filled with patte -The Empress Augusta of Germany is a

common of great courage and patience. For many years she has suffered torings of intense pain from a we energy; and quietness -While the Town Council was sitting

latety in Dr. Johnson's birthallice, the venerable my a Lichfield, the Sheriff seized the guild half, and balliff. were pisced in the police office and corneration station at the instance of some sewerage contractors.

-Letters from West Africa concerning Stanley's Congo expedition show that he is pushing an way toward the interior made many difficulties, cuting

a rend over mountains which are very sleep, at an angle of sixty degrees, and making very slow progress. -A plague of rats has appeared near Dagners, in France. Innumerable swarms, which comfrom the direction of Lyons, have invaded man com-numes, doing givet damage to the crops. Some farmers have killed from five to six thousand rate to their field -The Duke of Hamilton has built a new

tham yacht, the Thistle, which has just been launched at Port Gissow. She is 600 tons, and is sumptionally fitted up. The asioons and cabins are eight feet high, and the drawing room is being furnished with Hungarian rose wood and tapester. -The statue erected over the grave of Gen. McPhorson at Clyde, Ohio, will be unveiled as Fra-day next. It is expected that Gens. Grant. Sterman and

Sheridan, Gov. Poster, and many of the officers and sol-diers who served with Gen, McPherson will be present Rutherford B. Hayes will preside over the ceremonics -The Archbishop of Tunis, who is an Italian, has been requested to resign, and the French Archbishop of Algeria has been appointed in his clace.

This has caused a painful impression, as the Italian Archeistrop has held his office in Tunis for thirty-table years, and is himself mently ninety years of ago, though omparatively vigorous. -In 1860 a manufacture of fish guano was begun at Leteden, Norway, and gradually grew from 3.798,550 kilos in 1875 to 5,072,682 kilos in 1879. Before 1860 this valuable matter was all wasted. It is believe

der a process by which albumon, tsinglass, and fish gine will be extracted from it. -A movement is on foot in England to raise a fund by which Herr Most may be compensated for his imprisonment. The testimonial is to be presented at a banquet on the day the prisener leaves jail. The subscribers ought to state whother it is intended as wi-

dence of their approval of the crime he is imprisoned for, or of their belief in his innocence. -Considerable amusement has been caused n political circles in England by the discomfiture of a great Conservative dinner party, who assembled at Finchley to do honor to the members for Middlesex, Lord George Hamilton and Mr. Co-pe. The guests and orators were there, but no dinner. On inquiry, the contractor was found preparing the edibles for four days lazer.

-The blindness of the little Earl of Arunel and Sarrey, herr of the dukedom of Norfelk, is now be yond a doubt. There has been a long suspense, for in early babyhood blindness cannot be gauged with certointy, especially when, as in the present case, there is a slight sensibility to light. The Duke and Duchess of No. olk, however, have not given up all hope for their child.

in whose eves no exterior defect is visible. -Zola is good enough to approve of George Eliot. He dosen't think much of the molers English novel, it is a sentimental tract, he says, railer than a hard, analytical study of men and of human passions. But having read the first chapters of "Adam Bede" do a French translation), he autounces that George Ellot is the English Flaubert. "Greater praise

than that," says M. Zols, "it is not in my power to give."

—Mr. Mapleson's lease of Her Majesty's of the premium of insurance on the building in breach of the covenants of the lease during Mr. Mapleson's visitio this country. In giving indepent Lord C the defendant had been guity of a breach of a most in portant covenant, and had left the building at the mercy of Providence during his visit to America, trusting to be

clieved from the severe operation of the law. -The Duke of Cambridge, while at the dinner of the London cubmon, the other day, received a somewhat equivocal compliment. One of the calmen in responding to the toast of the evening, described the imwhich he felt at the first sight of the Duke. His Royal Highness, said cabby, had a presence and an appearance which, had he not known who he was, would have in years' standing. The Duke looked glum for a moment,

and then foliast heartily in the laughter which followed. -Since the appearance of the comet a heat wave has been banging over Italy; the temperature is higher than has been recurded for many years in une, and in Rome the heat is aggravated by a permitted troces. The highest quotation is from Florence-nearly been shown only too plainly in the Campagna, where the corn reaping lists full swing. Out of a body of 260 soldiers marched out for exercise one morning early, ten men fell by the roadside before reaching Rome again, of

-The murder of the Austrian millionaire, flaron Sothen, at Coblens, has created an immense se sation in Vienna. The Baron, who owed his tirle to the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, was not only remarkable for his large fortune, but also for his zeal for the Church, which did not, however, prevent him from being a hard whom he had dismissed because he had a family of feet illegitimate children. The granticepar had efford to marry the mother of his entitives if his master would bear the expense of the caremony. The promoni being dead on the spot, and then gave himself up to the point.

-The Portuguese pottery sent over this councisseurs by surprise. The new factory at Alcohaca bols fair to rival those of Matlock and Minton. When the wars in Italy had caused the pillings of the convents and the dispersion of many religious orders, a vast number of reverend fathers retired to Alcobaca until the storm had passed over their own country. There they disco ered the clay which was used in their own country for the manufacture of the Baphael ware, and crambled within the waifs of their convent a kiln fitted her natural the ware, and with the aid of the models from hiften Italy, succeeded in predicting the most lovely sections of this kind of manufacture. But with the minimum of the monks the arts and sciences left Australia and when the English army encamped beneath the villed walls the beautiful Alcohaca ware was only to be recognized in the scattered potsherds thrown in disorder ar year or two ago some enterprising Portuguess gentlemen happening to visit the runs of the monastery cosmed to pick up a fragment of a church base your, and of 1981. ware, and which was of great value, being consensite with ritterries and edged with chame. To set alone set about to restore the manufacture of Alexandware. with the surcess above re erred to

-Of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Land Commissetters, as announced by calco Sorgeout of hand be accepted in Ireland as eminently fitted to the place to is of very high personal character and of sound high ability. He has had considerable experience in dat tions of the character to be raised, having line as \$1500 man of Quarter Services for many years. He executed youth a member of the Young freland part ciate of O'Reien, Indion, and O'clorush in 1848. On its collarge he dropped not of many of that party, in despute or disguel, a devoted himself entirely to his procession pursuits. He has written seme with translations, which have been received at graduated with distinction at Tributy Colle 62 years of age, and married to a day O'Hagan, Lord Chancellar of Irriant. 8 comt Commissioner, M. P. for the an Irish burraster of fair standing. His for il of the Orange complexion of reals a late Mester Litter, having represents some sears in that persuasing. He has neaver, himself as a torract region and selected to represent feating someone is to first cousin of Mrs. Subject. with we is 54 swars of age. The third John G. Le in 1841 at Trinits College without that assent to the late Sither Herberg's large overing a large point in of the best to be did not make his opinions prompted intesting as now, the present of the son, the son of the son firmler, and is a governor of the Hanv. massage of the Land bill through the firest of Lorda